A "LEADER" WHO BADLY NEEDS TO GO TO SCHOOL

WISE REPLIES BY ROSWELL G. HORR ON GOLD, of mortgages ?" THE TARIFF, PROTECTION, THE CURRENCY, BANKS, RAILROADS, MILLIONAIRES

AND TRAMPS-AND MORTGAGES. (From the Weekly Tribune.)

I am in receipt of a long list of questions propounded by a leader of the Farmers' Alliance invaded any country in that way? Who ever Bears Fighting and the "Ape Heling a Gau" party who lives at Severy, Kan. The questions would take too much space to answer all of these the man owning the property? Money is unare far too long to be published in full, and it wonderful inquiries. I will, however, copy a number of them and answer them as I go on. To seek it. But a forced loan is of rare occurrence. begin with, he says:

In 1890 there was mined in the United States a little more than \$32,000,000 of gold, but if it had been only \$10,000,000 it would have made no difference in the answer to this question. This Alliance leader seems to forget that we have in the United States to-day in circulation and in the Treasury a little over \$700,000,000 of gold. He also seems to forget that the bonds of the United States are now mostly held and owned by the people living in the United States, and when the interest on the bonds is paid to our own people it does not in any way either destroy the gold or take it out of circulation as money among our own people. His question seems to imply that every time one pays a debt with gold coin such payment annihilates the coin, whereas payment of debts is simply one method of keeping the coin in circulation. So long as we can keep all the gold now in use in the United States in circulation, and all the silver ito-day over \$500,000,000, we have plenty of metal on which to base the circulation of paper money. The coin is needed for the purposes of redemption, and the problem is to retain as much of it as possible in the United States.

PAYING DUTIES IN GOLD. Another question is, "Why was the exception clause put on the greenbacks?" What he means "Why did Congress, when it made the greenbacks a legal tender for all public and private debts, except the payment of duties on foreign

imports?" Of course the exception was engraved on the back of the greenbacks because the law so provided. Congress passed such a law because when it did so out country was engaged in a terrible civil war, our credit was nearly rained, and it was almost impossible to borrow money on any terms. The only way in which the Government could float its bonds at all was to make the principal and interest payable in coin. Even then it had to promise a large rate of interest in order to obtain the money which was required for the necessities of the Government. Congress saw fit to demand that all people importing goods into the United States should pay the duties in coin, so that the Treasury might have coin with which to meet the interest on its bonds. The arrangement was the very best which could be made

have remained at par. I do not believe it. Nor can I see how any sate man can so believe. The banks made during President Cleveland's Adminexception was a wise one.

during Grant's Administration or any other. The salary of the President was, however, raised from \$25,000 to \$50,000 a year, and that was simply diet it will be many years before there will be \$25,000 to \$50,000 a year, and that was simply diet it will be many years before there will be because, owing to the growth of the country, and the expense attendant upon Executive duties, it understand the province of Government to drive was felt that \$50,000 a year was none too much the Government into any such business. There for the President of so great a nation. I believe the floor the Government to do without at the increase was a wise one, and sm fully satisfied that we pay the President no more than we banking business. National banks, and all other should. Even at the present rate, the salary is far less than that of the Executive of any other depositors, never the money of the Government, pretty kind-cape; No. 2,524, a writing case decorated with a person and swept past money far less than that of the Executive of any other far less than that of the Executive of any other depositors, never the money of the Government, first-class nation in any part of the world.

In my judgment the President's salary is no higher in proportion, when one takes into account | One more question; "Why is it that our rail the responsibilities and duties of the office, than road companies value the 154,275 miles of ratithe salaries paid to private citizens in private road in this country at \$62,275 per mile, when business where large interests are involved. these roads did not cost \$20,000 a mile?"

that in 1860 there were only two millionaires in how much these roads have cost. But the facts the United States. There are now 31,000. In are immaterial. It is barely possible that some

tion. My memory is that there were a good many in value from year to year. I have no doubt that times that number. Does this leader think there the property of some of the railroads is no exare 31,000 now? Well, there are not. I shall ception to this rule. have something specific and definite to say on that subject at an early date. I will only say now that \$2,000, when that very horse did not cost him if there are 31,000, it is plainly evident that this more than \$100. I do not know why he does

high state of civilization among the people, where the people at large can afford to buy freely of manufactured goods and the best food, and where the lively exchange of commodities requires great railroads and steam vessels to carry the products of the people and a great mercantile class to exchange them. I do not know how many millionaires there were in 1860, but I do know that his statement about "tramps" is in no sense true.

What can the man mean by stating that there were no tramps (no people out of employment) in this country in 1860? There were never more people out of employment in proportion to our population than from 1857 to 1860, and wages for those who did work were fearfully low. I lived then and worked then, and I know what I am saying. Why does he state that there are to-day over 2,000,000 tramps in the United States? There is not one word of truth in that statement. As a rule, the people of the United States are to-day I may be all wrong; but I am compelled to beis not one word of truth in that statement. As a rule, the people of the United States are to-day well employed and receive good wages. There are a few out of work, no doubt. For people who are willing to work, however, there is plenty to be done in the twenty one Northern States in this Union in which I have travelled during the last two years. I admit that there is now and them a walking delegate, who goes about the country retailing such trash as this, who is not trying to get anything for himself to do, who is not seeking work; but, as a whole, men who desire honest employment can get work in any part of this country. "Think of it," he says, "2,000,000 men tramps in this country!" Any man who will state such a wicked falsebood as that should be sent either to an insane asylum or to a home for sent either to an insane asylum or to a home for imbeciles.

CLAP THAP ABOUT MORTGAGES.

000 in Kansas. Why is this?" according to the number of the people, as they are to-day. There has never been a time when people who wanted to borrow money and who had lands on which to give security did not give mortgages to secure the payment of their borrowed mortgages to secure the payment of their borrowed shall not have the right to do it. If I ewn a

piece of land and desire to secure a loan on it, have I not a right to do it? Is it not for me to decide what I want to do?

This Alliance leader asks the question: "What right have corporations under the Constitution to invade our homes with \$750,000,000 corporations go about placing mortgages on the the well-known pieces are here in fine preofs; the property of farmers and other people without any - Theseas and the Minotaur, the "Roger and Anknowledge on their part; that they do it in spite selica." The magnificent "Lion Qui Marche," the of the people owning the property, the same as an "Lapith and Centaur," the "Walking Tiger"; the army during an invasion would take possession of groups of combats between animals, like the "Panther the property." the property of an enemy. What corporation ever | Seizing a Star" and the "Two Young invaded any country in the "Two Young Tizer"; the semi-humocous essays, like the "Two Young the "Two loaned anybody a dollar and took a mortgage on portraits of mounted men, like the "General Bona portraits of mounted men, like the "Gen his property without doing it at the request of Such a thing may take place where a man has the masterple ex of the celebrated French sculptor. gold bonds each year, and if we dig only \$22,000,000 other business calamity, and is compelled to give If it takes \$41,000,000 to pay the interest on our leen defeated in a law-suit, or has met with some not one mortgage in one thousand in the United bulk of them have been given by people who desired to borrow money and who voluntarily secured its repayment in that way. What a world of wicked nonsense there is talked about mortgages. As a rule men give mortgages in a straightforward business way, and there is nothing wrong in doing so any more than there is in giving a

OH, BUY AN ALMANAU!

Again, this Alliance man says: "In 1866 we had \$1,863,409,212 in circulation, and in 1888 we had only \$398,719,212. Why is this? How much of it was barnt?"

I wonder if this man is crazy? How can be ask such a question as that? In 1866 we had no such amount of money in circulation in the United States. We never had, up to 1890, anywhere near \$1,800,000,000 in circulation. Nor is it true that in 1888 there were only about \$400,000,000 in circulation.

truth? Here it is. There is a good deal more money in circulation per capita to-day than ever details that ordinarily escape observation, but it is before in the history of the United States. There was a good deal more money in circulation in 1888 than there was in 1866. Why does not this leader buy a Tribune Almanae for 1892 and get the facts? It is impossible for me even to imagine what the man means when he states that there were only \$398,719,212 in circulation in 1888. There was \$391,000,000 of gold coin alone in circulation in that year, and the other compatison of this "Walking Tiger" or of the "Lion kinds of currency brought the total up to try since 1863 has never been below \$595,000,000 and to-day we have nearly three times that amount in actual circulation among the people. July 1, 1891, the circulation was \$1,500,067,0 There is no lack of currency with which to do legitimate business in this country. It is difficult to get money for nothing at the present time. It always has been, it always ought to be.

OH, COME NOW: PROVE IT: Again, this gentleman tells us that "in the last twenty-five years the National banks have made a profit of \$5,969,649,600. Why should the people have to pay such a sum simply for the use

gress for a moment for the honest effort which he is not correct when he intimates that this same it made to put down the Rebellion and save the was paid for the use of Government mosey. Not Nation. Some people think that if no such clause one dollar of profit has been made by the banks had been added to that law greenbacks would on the use of money belonging to the Government tunless, perhaps, we except the deposits in the

This question is indefinite. I never knew that the salaries of officials generally were doubled during Grant's Administration or any other. The unless the Government is a depositor.

GOOD FOR OTHER TAXPAYERS, AT ANY RATE.

MILLIONAIRES AND TRAMPS. I do not know what the railroad companies Again, this Alliance leader says: "It is said value their roads at per mile; neither do I know I do not know what the railroad companies 1860 there were no tramps in this country. There of the roads now are worth a good deal more per are now over 2,000,000. Why is this?" If there were only two millionaires in the United them. But then there is a large amount of prop-States in 1860, the fact has escaped my observa- erty in this country, of all kinds, which increases I often meet a man who values his horse at

country has been increasing in wealth enormously it, unless it is that he thinks his horse is valuable within the last thirty years, and that there could It may be that the horse has some quality which be no more brilliant or telling proof of what Pro- makes him worth \$2,000; at least, some quality tection has done for the United States. Million- which will enable the owner to sell him for aires are not possible except in a country where \$2,000. I do not see, if he honestly estimates his the wages paid to labor are so high that there is worth at that high figure, how it is a crime for general comfort and prosperity and a resulting him to place that value on him. I know a great high state of civilization among the people, where many other people who value the property they the people at large can afford to buy freely of happen to possess at a great deal more than it

IMPROVING HUDSON BIVER STEAMERS.

Hudson River navigation is soon to be resumed Again, this Alliance leader says: "In 1860 and the steamer City of Troy, of the Cittzens' Line, there were no mortgages. Now we have \$900,000,- shows that this company has not been idle during I cannot tell why, simply because such is not minster carpets greets the eye. All the woodwork has I cannot tell why, simply because such is not been freshly painted; the state-rooms have been the case. Mortgages were just as plentiful in 1860 newly carpeted; new spring beds replace the old ones:

money. As a rule, men do this as a matter of cholec-as e matter of business sense. They always have done it, they always will do it. That is not all, no one has any business to say they aball not have the right to do it. If I ewn a buled.

A GREAT EXHIBITION.

One other statement is similar to the above, THE COLLECTION OF THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION. (SECOND NOTICE.)

At the head of the metal objects in this large gather One would think from this that jug of works of art stand fifty bronzes by Baeve parts" and the "Charles VII," and the conventional memorial exhibition mave our public new light upon and these specimens of his art, the hest that have apspecial exhibition which will be appreciated. A very few of the pieces are less satisfying than they migh Dog," are without the beautiful patina that counts fo o much in Barye's brooze—but there is not one that one not command admiration by the simple, direct and energetic way in which essentials of structure have been expressed in them. It has been said it partial disparagement of Barye that he is so intent upon siructure that he is unfaithful to the actual appearance of his model, the appearance which an artist, distinguished from an anatomist, is supposed to con-This criticism will be valued according to the point of view of the person applying it to the bronzes in the American Art Association's exhibition. It may be possible to discover in the modelling of that lean, unsentar subject, the "Walking Tiger," on or tentations display of anatomical knowledge, but we do not see it. On the contrary, this statuette seems to us to possess in the very bighest degree Barye's great excellence, his largeness and comprehensiveness treatment, his power of suggesting within the limits of a sixteen-inch brouze all that goes make up the character of the beast without accentuating any one motive. of the tiger, yet its strength, strained in the attitude Does this "leader" want to know the actual the armores and swing of its carriage, are thoroughly The modelling indeed keeps very close to ceased to be the artist, the man with an intuitive eye for picture-sque and artistic effect; in the smallest of scale, and although there are those who bewail that was not permitted to earich the world with Qui Marche" with the lions of the Tuileries shows that was immaterial to him, as far as the play of his nins was concerned, whether he worked in big or When he had bulk be achieved impressive results. But is he any less impressive in his so-called paper weighte An artist whose conceptions are balanced, whose

teet at his disposal. The Greeks have left us many beantiful illustrations of art that is grand, though its scale of highly bred two-year-olds, but it is too early much success when he has only inches as when he has - limited, in their coins and intugilos. The Japanese surpling about their work, as tree generally geotesque and quaint, and it would be been sent at more than half spect. are generally grotesque and quaint, and it would be are generally grotesque and quaint, and it would be that he is a greatly is impropriate to talk of their working in the grand was thin in firsh when Mctale they once in a while equal the Greeks in their balance of the parts in a very small design. Decorative as their natural impulse is it is often kept in check by a of the parts in a very small design. Decorative as now a picture of health and moves along without their natural impulse is it is often kept in check by a His gait is now classic and he pleased his trainer the Nation, which was compelled to pay a large interest, but that payment was necessary to save the life of the Nation. The policy was successible life of the Nation. The policy was successible life of the Nation and no patriotic man will to-day blame Conference of the amount (although I doubt it); but heads on some of the Greek coins, that are as fault had now a picture of health and moves along the parts in a very small design. Decontive as the profits of the parts in a very small design. Decontive as the profits of the parts in a very small design. Decontive as the profits of the parts in a very small design. Decontive as the profits of the parts in a very small design. Decontive as the profits of the parts in a very small design. Decontive as the profits of the parts in a very small design. Decontive as the profits of the National banks have been during the profits of the National banks have been during the last twenty-five years. He may be correct as to the amount (although I doubt it); but ads on some of the Greek come, that are as fault Mastero looks well, and his appearing in every way to their space as the stue of Athene must have been to its, there are three fast trials. Leantska goes as second figures on some Japanese objects of the smallest posfigures on some Japanese objects of the smallest pos-sible measurement that astonish us by the marvellous Masterlade, Masher, New or Never and Adu precision and tact with which they fulfil their mission. Look at the best of the eword guards in the long case standing a few pures distant can I see how any sane man can so believe.

The banks made during President Cleveland's Administration by the Trensurer of that Administration by the Trensurer of that Administration the form of the Government town money, not the money were salaries doubled during President "Why were salaries doubled during President Great's Administration?"

The banks made during President Cleveland's Administration by the Trensurer of that Administration by The few raised lines of gold on No. young wanten as also 1,615 convey as vivid an impression of rain as you will find in some oil paintings by modern using wax figures this year for displaying the new realists. There is never helding in Japanese art the atyles. I was admiring a levely tempown, when a in a strong resources of this merganization as a contract the atmost resources of this merganization as the competers will have pleaty to compete for in the department of leaguests as the will in the department of swords, which contains some very fine examples, such as Nos. Latel, 1,529, 1,504 and 1,401; in that of pieces and felsewises, and is that of pipes and pieceses. The collection of judes is interesting, but includes nothing unique, and the same may be said of the vast aggregation of Oriental percelains, which is without any such leading attraction as amother precless peachflow wase, but contains a great number of artistic and valuable pleacy. Such fill one case in the uppermised gallery. Nos. 053, 779, 780, 672 and 056, manong the examples of iron roas souther Nos. 1,053, 1,027, 1,042, the small but trilliant speciment of red damle; and Nos. 1,053, 1,042, the small but trilliant specimen of red damle; and Nos. 1,053, 1,042, the small post of the multiled panch glazes. The collection is rich enough in Hawthorn porcelains but only one of the multiled panch glazes. The collection is rich enough in Hawthorn porcelains but only one of the multiled panch glazes. The collection is rich enough in Hawthorn porcelains but only one of the multiled panch glazes. The collection is rich enough in Hawthorn porcelains but only one of the multiled panch glazes. The task would be crid less. It is sufficient to state that the general character of the collection is exceptionally had, not that the patients, because of the dame is not character of the collection is exceptionally had, not that the patients of the amateurity of the patients of politics and contracted with the attention of the amateurity of the patients of the amateurity of the patients of the amateurity of the patients of politics are disposed of, and is then an one obtained by applying to the unmager at No. 6 East Twenty-third-st.

SALVER AND MELLE THE SIME NATA.

The trial of Carmiel Baldo, charged with hilling James Rosea on reptember 7, in One-hundred-and-eighty seventh-st., near Arthurnve., was continued before Recorder Smyth in General Sessions Vesterday. The two men quarrelled about a game of cards. It me out yesterday that the real one of the murdered man was also Carnino Baldo. His father bringed the family name when he came here from Italy because findo is such a common name among Italians in this country. The two Carmino Italians were not related, as far as is known. George Rossa, brother of the deal man, old a graphle story of the killing. The case may be finished to-day.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN BEATTY.

Morgan. Behind the hearse were the pall-bearers, curately, creation; Serjeants Mesney and Fitzpatrick, Roundsmen Hodgins, Dillon, McGonigle, Dolan, Driscoll, Wallace and Whalen, ong those who attended the services were Purk Among those who attended the services were lark Commissioners Dana, Gallup, Tappen and Straus, L. de Barns, Dr. E. T. T. Marsh, J. J. O'Donohue, John D. Crimmins, Edward C. Sheehy, Isador Wormser, Henry Beekman, John B. Dawsom, R. J. Barry and E. J. Shelly. The burial was in Calvary Cemetery.

NOTES ABOUT LECTURES.

Harry Furniss, the cartaonist of London "Punch," will sail from Liverpool for America on the Teutonic to-day, estensibly for his health. He will visit Boston and Washington, and it is probable that he will be induced to give his illustrated lecture on "The Humors of Parliament," which has had great success in England, Mr. Ferniss's lecture is illustrated with between three and four hundred

tour to California, beginning the middle of April.

TALK ABOUT TURF AFFAIRS.

was fit for racing. The sell that was spread over the trock last year has firmly settled, so that it is at least

likely to retain until the day of the race. Rectors should not forget that Long-treet is not what Pittsburg Pail would call a "madder," and should the weather be stormy and the rectain a "madder," and should the weather be stormy and the track mucky, Longstreet's chances will be maand the track mucky. Longstreet's chances with the track mucky. Longstreet's chances the desired that it contained charges of immonst period the track mucky. Justice Meade Faired of the armiest her daughter. Justice Meade Faired of the armiest her daughter armiest her thin and sloppy with the farmest of footing underneath, so

thrift and Kapanga, will regret to hear that he has polled up lance. Kingston never wintered so well as he did this year, and his trainer was confident that he would prove Justice Andrews, in the Suprame Court of State and State and Suprame Court of State and State to be a better horse than ever before, so that he is creatly disappointed at the occurrence. It may not be erious, but will cause his trainer to indules him for

suffered an accident. He was doing splendidly in his work and looked every inch a nucleorse, but like all big hosses quarter yesterday morning, bruising it severely.

To conclude the chapter of accidents, Yosemite, who looks as if he could win a "gaspipe" handicap, boiled with the boy that was riding him and covered two and one-half miles at almost racing speed before he could be Old Bones" Raceland and Banquet being content to

wait until the season begins before disappointing their trainer, did their work without causing anybody trouble. "Phil" Dwyer's lot is worked in two dividous. n the forenoon and the other after dinner, when Mr have little trouble with their let. Although Fremant getting walking and trotting exercise, he is such a good feeling colt that he jumps and plays when he first cones from the stable. In one of his jumpes he hit his right

The three-year-old brother to Inspector B is improving every day. He manages to get east in his stall at least the times a week, and is likely to be classed as a "lotter" the centimes causing the boys so much trouble. So will be at work again in a few days. a splint and other efficit allments. But to it mainterfriends every day. He is now one of the quictest here in the track, and with his great speed may races at the shorter distances for the owner reputation at a shrewd buyer when he paid \$35,000 ! the "dude" of the running turf. Perich-ster looks like one of the kind that will run honest ruces and be continually overlooked by the taient. Ean is in good health

His tendens are down almost to their natural size and the fever has left his injured leg, nothing remaining is show where he was injured but the marks of the firing and is doing moderate work.

Frank McCabe has decided to ettle permanently at An artist whose conceptions are blanked.

Sense of proportion is unfailing, who knows under all circumstances just what to leave out, works with as under large lawn and a good stable. McCabe training the large lawn and a good stable. McCabe training the large lawn and a good stable. McCabe training the large lawn and a good stable. McCabe training the large lawn and a good stable. The large lawn and a good stable. The large lawn and a good stable in the townstances under the large lawn and a good stable.

"I was never so carprised in all my life," said a

covered with floral declars, whereon the maker has then they are doing this year. The dress department than they are doing this year. The dress department than they are doing this year. The dress department than they are doing this year. The dress department than they are doing this year. The dress department than they are doing this year. The dress department than they are doing this year. The dress department than they are doing this year. The dress department than they are doing this year. The dress department than they are doing this year. The dress department than they are doing this year. The dress department than they are doing this year. The dress department than they are doing this year. The dress department than they are doing this year.

company, and a gold medal for the winners of the silver medals, to determine the championship. nance-Sergeant T. J. Dolan won, and the highest score in each company follows:

ocore in canada ordered in control of the corporal William F. Downs E. Captain F. C. Smith, A. Private John Corne, B. Private J. J. Stein, I. Captain Charles J. Seiter, C. Lientenant J. H. Cockburn, D. Sergeant George D. Captain Charles J. Seiter, C. Lientenant J. H. Cockburn, D. Sergeant George D. Captain Charles J. Seiter, C. Lientenant J. H. Cockburn, D. Sergeant George D. Capitain, B. Captain Washington Content, H.

JOURNALISM IN CREEDING

Creede, Col., March 29.-The last new daily to make its appearance here is "The Chronicle," the first number of which was issued on the 22d. It an-The funeral of Capitain Thomas Beatty, of the Park nounces in big black type that its politics is Free Police, took place yesterday morning at St. Lawrence's Coinage and its religion is Creede. It is a hustling, Roman Catholic Church, Lexington ave. and Eighty- breezy, devil-may care paper, whose aim is to get fourth-st., where a solemn requiem mass was cele-brated by the Rev. Francis McCarthy, Father Hassi and ngainst the rest of the universe. It can't say that brated by the Rev. Francis McCarthy, Father Hassi and against the rest of the universe. It can't say that Father Cardella. In front of the hearse which carried it has come to fill a long felt want, for there hasn't the body to the charch walked a squad of mounted been time yet to want anything very long here, but police, under the command of Roundsman McKenna, it is bound to be in it from the word go, and to stay and in the rear was a battalion of 150 men of the Park police, divided into fear companies, the whole under command of Serjeant Flock, acting captain. be equal to Tennyson, but which is eminently calcu-The four companies were separately commanded by sergeants Ferris, England, Mulholland and Roundsman the city of his adoption, or, to speak more ac-

ly, creation:

Here's a land where all are equal, of high or lowly birth:

A land where men make millions, Dug from the dreary earth.

Here the meek and mild eved burrs On mineral mountains feed (1)

It's day all day in the daytime, And there is no night in Creede. The cliffs are solld silver, With wondrons wealth unfold, And the beds of running rivers
Are lined with glittering gold.
While the world is filled with sorrow
And hearts must break and bleed,
It's day all day in the daytime.
And there is no night in Creede.

Newport, R. I., March 20.-The estate of Mrs. S. H. Newport, R. L. March 20.—The estate of Mrs. S. H. Witherhee, of New York, on Honeyman Hill, in Middle-town, some three miles from this city, has been sold town, some three miles from this city, has been sold

Australia, where he is engaged for a tour of two hundred lectures.

Vill Carleton has been engaged by Major Pend for a Will Carleton has been engaged by Major Pend for a World Carleton has been engaged by Major Pend for a Worl

THE COURTS.

It looked like business at the Gravesend track on Monday, as every painer at the track had his horses out for
an airing. The condition of the track surprised many
who expected to find it deep is mud, when in resilty it
was it for recipr. The soil that was smead over the WAS THE CHILD TRREGULARLY COMMITTED? Theresa Grossman, of No. 452 Grand-st. In the petitrack last year has fining settled, so that it is at each great one and a half seconds faster to the mile than last year.

M. F. Dwyer's let were out. Long-treet of course commanded the most attention. He looks the great rechorse that he is, and justified his position as racehorse that he is, and justified his position as racehorse that he is, and justified his position as racehorse that he is, and justified he is favorite for the Brooklyn Handleap, which he is favorite for the Brooklyn Handleap, which he is favorite for the day of the race, better should and showed her a paper and told her that if she would was with the state. and showed her a paper and told her that if she would four weeks. She signed the paper, and subsequently learned that it contained charges of immoral conduct

> Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday declared that the Manhattan Railroad Company must pay motion costs of \$10 in each of the 230 case in which the company attempted to have jury trials. under the nutherity of the law which was rushed through the Legislature by which the company experted to have jury trials as a matter of right. When motions were made for jury trials the counsel for the property-owners titterly opposed them. The property-owners were ansuccessful until they got to the Court of Appenis, and there all the orders of the lower court were reversed. In assessing the motion costs the property-owners demanded \$10 in each case, and the counsel for the company declared that motion costs should be allowed on only one motion. Justice Andrews says that the company must pay costs in each of the cases.

MRS. DAVIS SUES FOR HER ROYALTIES. Additional affidavits were filed in the United States Ternit Court yesterday in the suit of Mrs. Varina Jefferson Davis against Robert Eclford and the Belford ompany. The defendants published Mrs. Davis's memoirs of her husband, the ex-President of the Confederacy, but have never paid her any of the ovalties agreed upon, she avs. The complaint alleges that the defendants have transferred their rights in he book to the United States Book Company. It i declared that Edward Lange, treasurer of this company, ewns all of its capital stock of \$3,250,000 except six shares, dudge Lacombe has granted an injunction temporarily restrability the defendants from selling any more copies of Mrs. Davis's book.

THE STEWART WILL CASE AGAIN.

Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court, yesterday appasses involved in one of the suits brought by Prtall Butler against Charles J. Clinch and ex-Judge Henry tilton, as executors under the will of Mrs. Cornella towart, for a partition of a part of her estate which has

THE ELIZABETH COLES WILL CONTEST. Surrocate Ransom yesterday named June 1 as the day which the contest over the will of Elizabeth U. Colos is be begun. The contest is by the testator's brother, Idward Coles, who was ignored in the will. His caunsel in Robert 6, Inversell. The Cathedral of St. John the Divine is interested in the outcome of the contest to the

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY. Court Country Recess continued.

rt Special Term-Part II-Before Beach, 1395, 587, 1257, 1331, 1332, 1384, 1275, 10, 256, 399, 142, 1439, 1442, 1445, 279, 1305, 587, 1257, 1331, 1332, 1381, 1155, 5, 256, 359, 147, 1439, 1442, 1445, 279, 584, 284, 285, 185, - Part 1 Beleire Andrews, J.-Cases from Court-Part II-Before Lawrence, J.-Cases from Court-Part III-Before Patterson, J.-Nos. 1599, 0239, 1407, 1450, 1547, 754, 1618. Court-Part IV-Adjourned for the term, atte Court-Plator Russon, S.-Wills of Patrick a to 30 a. m. For probabs—Wills (thert C. Mears, Mattida F. Van to a m. John Mccle-key, Peter Maria A. Weller and Edwards

n Phys. Trial Term-Part I-Hefore Bookstaver, 1440 - 8, 1575, 1121, 1454, 1854, 1465, 1466, 2, 2473, 1473, 1475, 1400, 1477, 1478, 1479, Pleas-Trial Term-Parts 11 and 111-Adjourned Court-General Term-Adjourned until April 4. mort-Trial Term-Parts I, II and III-Adart Special Term-Refere Newburger, J.-Motourte fruit Term-Parts I. II, III and IV adclusted General Sessions Part II Hefore Martine, J., Court of General Sessions Part II Hefore Martine, J., d Assistant District Attorney Townsend-No. 1.

OUTSIGES UNDER GUISE OF RELIGION.

OUTRIGHS UNDER GUISE OF RELIGION.

Detroit, Mich., March 20.—The examination of Trince' Michael, his "spiritual wife," Eliza Court, and a number of his followers who were arrested be tendar reveals a horrithe state of affairs. The result of the examination, which is not by any means complete, is simply astouraing. It shows that in the midst of a respectable community has been harbored, usder the guise of religion, a most infamous nest of unquity. This startling disclosures made to the assistant prosecuting attorney dissolve the halo of religious fanaticism which has bung about Michael's head, and in a measure protected him, and show him to be a vicious not atterly immoral brite, gailty of crimes that are little short of figues; is one of the harrowing crimes for which Michael will have to misswer. With the assistance of Eliza Court, it is said, tits impocent child was outraged by "Prince" Bronxville, Feb. 22, 1802.

Bount verious are allow on harbors in how you support such an outrage on law and decency. We are determined to have no saloons in Bronxville. There is no furne a dissenting your support such an outrage on law and decency. We are determined to have no saloons in Bronxville. There is not one dissenting your support such an outrage on law and decency. We are determined to have no saloons in Bronxville. There is not one dissenting your support such an outrage on law and decency. We are determined to have no saloons in Bronxville. There is not one dissenting your such an independent your all we are determined to have no saloons in Bronxville. There is not one dissenting your support such an outrage on law and decency. We are determined to have no saloons in Bronxville. There is not one dissenting your susport such an industry of the industry of the industry of the industry of notice of the parts who be an independent voter I shall use all the industry of an independent voter I shall use all the industry of an independent voter I shall use all the industry of an independent voter I shall use all the indus stiswer. With the assistance of Eliza Court, it is said, this innocent child was outraged by "Prince" Michael. Wives of the delided followers of this remarked have likewise been debauched, and young as man have submitted to ruin under Michael's teneling of spritted marriage.

TO SPARCH FOR THE HELL-GATE TREASURES. Boston, March 20 (Specials—A company was formed vesterilay at Leominster, Mass., which will try to raise the old littles ship Hussar. This vessel was sunk, treasures and all, mear Hell Gate, New York, on November 25, 1780. To back up the scheme Leominster men have subscribed nearly \$7,000 of the \$10,000 capital of the company. The old frigate and its career are natiers of history, as are also previous efforts to get at this treasure. The present project originated with L. S. Simonds, a Boston diver.

PIGHT BETWEEN POLICE AND TRAIN-ROBBERS. Birmingham, Ala., March 29.-At Boyle's Gap a t was suspected that an attempt would be made to rob a Louisville and Nashville passenger train and ten policemen went up to the scene on last night's train. The light was at close quarters. When the officers arrived at the scene they separated and as one squad was passing through the undergrowth they came full first intimation of their presence was the crack of Winchester rifles. It was dark and firing was aimless, but the officers returned it and about a hundred shots were fired. Finally the wreckers broke cover and

Philadelphia, March 29.-While Bernard Bischoff was passing the neighborhood of Hope and Cumberland sts. early this morning, he saw several young men tormenting an old man. Bischoff remonstrated with them, and a quarrel followed, during which Bischoff drew a knife and stabled two of the men, Jacob Heck and Jacob Eldler, wounding them seriously. The wounded men were taken to the Episcopal Hospital and Bischoff was arrested. To day, their condition being reported critical, Bischoff was taken to the hos-plital and identified by his victims, after which he was held without ball to await the result of their injuries.

FOR ANOTHER TREAL OF THE DE STEERS CASE. Sionx Falls, S. D., March 29.—A motion will be made for a new trial in the De Steurs divorce case, and will be argued at the October term of the Supreme lington by calling it Mount Vernori, S. B. HALLIDAY.

El Paso, Tex., March 29.-Certain citizens of this city will give Jay Gould a lot here, and Mr. Gould says he will accept and build a winter residence on POPULAR OBSERVATIONS.

THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE. A CORRESPONDENT WHO TAKES TOO SERIOUS & VIEW OF LETTERS IN " THE LON-

DON TIMES."

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: It seems that the everlasting Behring Sca difficulty has risen up again, and that it is causing feelings of ill-will in the United States toward us. I do not propose to enter into a discussion of the rights Theresa Grossman, of No. 452 Grand-st. In the peti-tion on which the writ was granted it it alleged that that each party to a controversy should think himself

sign it she could have her child back at the end of into the head of any Engl'shman. The Americans are our brothers; they speak the same language as our-selves; their laws and constitution ore modelled on our own; till quite recently-I was going to say within the memory of living man-they had the same history as ourselves. We do not remember the events of 1776 and 1812. We rather remember the Alabama arbitration, and the generous relief sent to us in the United States frigate which carried hundreds of tons of flour to feed the starving peasants of Ireland in 1846. A bust of Longfellow stands in Westminster Abbey; and Churles Dickens is more widely rend in America than any other author of any nationality. There is not a family in England which has not a relative in America. There are not many families in America which have no relatives in the Old Country. It is likely that two nations bound together by so many ties should come to blows over so pitiful a subject of discussion? Two American officers have written letters to "The

London Times" threatening to blow our little island out of the water if we continued our "interference" (quite unknown to me, by the way!) in your squabble with Chill. As both these gentlemen rend The Tribune, I may take this opportunity of answering them. doubt the United States could raise an army of 2,000,-000 men; but as it would take 2,000 large transports to ferry them across the Atlantic, I do not see how they could be profitably used to invade England. By the way, England is only a very small part of the Brilish Empire. The last census, taken on April 5, gave the area of the Empire as 11,638,700 square miles say nearly four times as big as the States-with a population of 343,789,000. By this time our recent African conquests will have brought the area up to 12,000,000 square miles. No doubt most these people are black men; but the Yulu war, the war and innumerable wars in India prove that black men, when properly led, have marvellous fighting powers. It will, no doubt, astonish the fire-cating gentlemen who wrote to the "Times," to learn that there are at this moment +00,000 armed and disciplined men throughout the Empire, who could be the largest standing army on earth; nor does it include the 40,000 men who are under arms in Australia. have 240,000 men in India alone; and so perfect is have 240,000 men in India alone; and so perfect is the organization that in event of a war with Russia we could put 150,000 on the frontier within a week; and rase that number to 270,000 in three weeks more. Every man in Australia is liable to fight; and the colonies could put 800,000 armed men into the field at very short notice. I think I may say that 2,500,000 men would fit to defend the British flag all over the world in a very short time after a declaration of war. Probably by this time the gentlemen who wrote to the "Times" are convinced that the British Empire would be a tough morsel for even the United states to swallow.

Pray do not misunderstand me. This letter is written in no spirit of negressive boasting; but it is written with an earnest desire to help heal the breach between the two nations. God forbid that the colossal resources of the greatest Republic and the greatest Empire of all time should ever be used against each other. I can conceive of no greater calamity—no more shocking blow to the world's civilization. Rather let us hope that the arbitration may take place, and that in due course the Empire and the Republic may become welded into a great alliance, which will forever keep the peace of the world on hand and sea.

CHARLES MACLAURIN, Edinburgh, March 14, 1802.

SENATOR MCCLELLAND AND THE LIQUOR BILL

Edinburgh, March 14, 1892

"The Hon. C. P. McClelland.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Much indignation is felt in Bronxville, Tuckahoe and Mount Vernon because Senator McClelland to in favor of that colossal inquity-the liquor dealers bill now pending at Albany. The gross misrule of the Democratic party is felt by some of the best Demoerats here. In the little village of Tuckahoe there are, I am told by the Excise Commissioner, nearly a dozen saloons, open every day in the week, without any heense. The commissioners can do nothing and the law is laughed at. Several of the prominent societies here and at Tuckahoe have banded together to denounce the infamous and illegal legislation, whose curse we are beginning to feel, and whose black shadows are crossing our very thresholds. Letters are being sent from all directions to Senator Mc Ciciland at Albany, enjoining him to do his duty or expect defeat at the next election. Truly the people have quickly had cause to regret their choice following is the text of one of the letters recently sent:

Dear Sir: I see that you are in favor of the inil to fore Pitrgerald. | famous Excise bill now pending before the Legislatur Let me say that the people around me in Tuckahoe and Mount Vernon are largely opposed to it, and that if you expect to retain your seat you had better be Bronxville, Feb. 22, 1892.

HERE THE EDITOR'S PENCIL BROKE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: One would think there was no reason why the English of those who run railroads should not be up to that of those who travel on them. But ac-

project originated with L. E. Simonds, a Boston diver.

Mr. Simonds says that the only, or, at least, the lit seems rather strange that the only two para-

mrin, cinculty that has prevented successful operation before, is the powerful current in Hell Gate.
He now claims to have a dredging machine of sufficient power to work in the currents and eddles. Work
will begin as soon as the local formalities have been
completed.

It seems rather strange that the only to the prevented in the graphs that I happened to look at should have contained these lapses, and I'm wondering what a careful
reading of the articles would have revealed in the
clean power to work in the currents and eddles. Work
will begin as soon as the local formalities have been
completed.

New-York, March 28, 1892. JGHN PAUL. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The New-York Society for the Prevention Crneity to Children greatly needs at the present time shoes, stockings and clothing for all sizes of children, between the ages of two and sixteen years. Its stock is entirely exhausted. As nearly 150 children month pass into and out of its reception rooms, the public can well understand the propriety, as well as the necessity, of this appeal. The society will send for any such donations to any locations which may be indicated by letter or postal-card, or will gladly receive and acknowledge the same if left at its office, No. 100 East Twenty-third st.

ELBRIDGE T. GERRY, President, etc.

New York, March 28, 1892.

ALL PRAISE THE TRIBUNE'S ACCOUNT OF IT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Independent and machine Republicans all concede that your report of the proceedings of the meeting of the XIth Assembly District Republican Organization on Tuesday last and the outragous conduct of the police in clubbing moffending members, was
the only correct statement which appeared in the
morning papers, and is another proof of your unbinsed justice to all interested.
No. 438 Fourth ave., March 28, 1892.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

str: Posted as you are in elevated lore, will you inform me if one of the reserved rights of the Kings County Elevated road is to post in all their station-

Brooklyn, March 24, 1802.

On and after Sunday, April 3, all Lehigh Valley Railroad trains will leave from the New-Jersey Cen-tral Depot, foot of Liberty-st., New-York City, in-stead of from the foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., as heretofore.